DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$25
" " " 3 " 15
" " " 1 " 5
TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 15
" " " 3 " 10
WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 10

No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

VOL. I—No. 262.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at THREE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Report of the Adjutant General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, Nov. 19, 1864.

HIS EXCELLENCY, Z B VANCE,
Governor of North Carolina:

GOVERNOR:—I have the honor to submit for your information the following report of the operations of the several departments under my control for the last six months of the fiscal year ending the 30th of September, 1864.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

1. NORTH CAROLINA TROOPS.

The Troops in the service of the State have been actively employed under the direction of the commanding officers of the several military districts in which they are located.—They necessarily serve under the command of Confederate Generals, and while so serving are fed by the Confederate government, but are paid and clothed by the State. Hence if they can be turned over to the Confederate government without violating the terms of their enlistment, I recommend that it be done. The enclosed return, marked "A," shows an aggregate of this force of three thousand four hundred and twenty-nine.

Since my last report, the State Reserves have been organized by the Conscript Bureau, and many recruits sent to the regiments in the field.

The following is a statement of the number of troops furnished by the State of North Carolina for service in the existing war with the United States:

Number of troops transferred to the Confederate States, according to the original rolls on file in this office,	64 630
Number of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 45 as per the report of the Commandant of Conscripts, dated September 30 1864,	18,585
Estimated number of recruits that have volunteered in the different companies since the date of the original rolls,	21,608
Number of Troops in the State service for the war,	3,429
Number of Junior Reserves,	4 217
Number of Senior Reserves,	5 686
Total number of Troops,	118,160

These troops have been organized as follows:

Regiments of Artillery,	3
" " Cavalry,	6
" " Infantry,	60
" " Junior Reserves,	1
" " Senior Reserves,	1
	71
Battlions of Artillery,	4
" " Cavalry,	4
" " Infantry,	3
" " Junior Reserves,	5
" " Senior Reserves,	4
	20

There are thirteen unattached companies. In addition to these there is one company from this State in the 10th Virginia Cavalry, five in the 7th Confederate Cavalry, four in the 62d Georgia Regiment and one in 61st Virginia Infantry.

2. MILITIA AND GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE

The Guard for Home Defence throughout the State has been employed in apprehending deserters and returning them to the army and in aiding the civil authorities in preserving order. In the last four months they have returned to the army 1289 deserters and recusant Conscripts, 421 of whom have been apprehended and three first surrendered themselves under your proclamation of the 24th of August last.

In addition to these duties the Guard west of the Blue Ridge have been kept almost constantly in the field to repel invasion from East Tennessee and to operate against disloyal citizens who have gone over to the enemy.

With the view of keeping in the field as many of this class of troops as might be necessary and at the same time to interfere as little as possible with the industrial pursuits of the country, they have been divided into three classes, each to serve in succession, and for short periods of time.

The Guard in certain counties have been designated for service on the western frontier, and those of the remaining counties for service in the eastern part of the State. The first class of these latter have about completed their first period of thirty days' service and are now being relieved by the second class.

It seems impossible to obtain correct returns of the Guard for Home Defence, but it is believed that the officers are in proportion to the effective men as four to fifteen. This disparity arises from the great reduction of the members originally enrolled occasioned by the law of Congress of February last, which takes out all above the age of forty-five years, and decreases the number of exemptions from service in the Confederate army. It therefore becomes necessary to re-organize this force—or what would be better, to repeal the law of its organization, and to organize a force for field service, to be composed of all officers and others of the militia physically fit for such service. This force to be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and the commissions of the officers to be in force only when called into the field—at all other times the organization to be merged into the regular militia, where the officers and men must serve with their militia rank. This would necessitate the suspension of the commissions of militia officers while serving in this new organization.

Should the Guard for Home Defence be abolished and another organization substituted, time should be given for the change to the end that the public service do not suffer thereby.

There are in the State 2650 militia officers, and 1312 Home Guard officers. Many of these hold commissions in both organizations.

3. ROLL OF HONOR.

The plan adopted for carrying into effect the resolution of the General Assembly in regard to this work, was given in my last report. The officer charged with its execution has been indefatigable in collecting necessary information. The records up to the 1st Jan. last, of the several regiments, battalions and unattached companies have, with few exceptions, been received and transcribed in the books kept for that purpose. But little information of the many changes that have taken place during the present year has been obtained, owing to the constant moving of the troops, but as the campaign will soon close, advantage will be taken of it to collect more materia, and thus continue the work from time to time until the close of the war.

4. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

This Department has furnished clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pay, bounty, and transportation for the troops, and paid other miscellaneous accounts.

The disbursements from the 31st March, 1864, to 30th September, 1864, are as follows:

Clothing, Camp and Garrison Equipage,	$3.765 50
Forage,	3 597 35
Wood.	1,500 00
Hire of laborers to work in Cotton, &c.,	3,000 00
Miscellaneous, consisting of transportation, repairs, stationary, hire of clerks, &c.,	22,153 00
Hire of laborers on fortifications around Raleigh,	10,770 00
Pay of Troops, Militia Home Guards,	83,217 00
Bounty,	160.245 00
Advances to Disbursing officers,	419,578 00

This Department continues to supply the North Carolina Troops in the service of the Confederate States as well as those in the service of the State with an abundance of comfortable clothing. The enclosed statement, maked "B," shows the amount of clothing manufactured and turned over to the Confederate government during the six months ending 30th September for issue to the North Carolina Troops; also the issue made to troops in the service of the State during the same period.

There has been received for clothing from the Confederate government since the 31st of March last the sum of two million four hundred and twenty thousand dollars. (2 420,000) and the Confederate government is still indebted to the State of North Carolina for clothing in the sum of two million three hundred and fifty-four thousand two hundred and three dollars, ($2 354 203)

The money value of the clothing issued to the Troops in the State service since the 31st March last, amounts to two hundred and thirty five thousand dollars, ($235 000)

The accounts of the Chief Quartermaster and Paymaster have been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for setlement.

5. SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

This Department has furnished provisions to Troops in the service of the State and to the Home Guard and Militia when called into service

The disbursements from the 31st March, 1864, to the 30th September, 1864, are as follows:

Purchase of Subsistence Stores,		$227,413 24
Subsistance of State Troops and Home Guards,	92,621 90	
Miscellaneous,	2,681 25	
Amount disbursed,		$322,716 39
Value of Stores on hand 1st April, 1864,		510,070 42
		$723,786 81
Sales of subsistence stores, chiefly to County Commissioners,	210,024 61	
Value of stores on hand, and in the hands of agents at cost price Sept 30th, 1864	388,510 35	598 534 96
Expenses to the Department,		$184 351 85

The account of the Chief Commissary has been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for settlement.

6. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

This Department has furnished arms, ammunition and accoutrements to the troops and to the Militia and Home Guards.

The disbursements of this department from the 31st March, 1864, to the 30th September, 1864, are as follows:

Purchase, manufacture and repairing arms,		$25,055 27
Purchase of Nitre and Sulphur,		111,000 60
Purchase of Powder from the Raleigh Powder Mills,		127,925 00
Making Cartridges, &c.,		4 836 54
Making Artillery Harness,		2 633 87
Miscellaneous,		6 608 85
Total disbursments,		$278,060 13
Salt of Nitre and Sulphur to Raleigh Powder Mills,	$93,000 00	
Sales of Powder to Confederate States	180.810 00	
Miscellaneous sales,	16,998 92	290,803 92
Excess of receipts,		$12,743 79

This excess arises from the fact that a good portion of the powder settled for by the Confederate government during the last six months was of the stock accumulated prior to the 31st March last. The Department is still indebted for six hundred and eighty rifles manufactured since the the 1st January, 1864. The manufacture or purchase of arms by the State has been discontinued.

The enclosed return, marked "C," exhibits a condensed statement of the receipts and issues of ordnance and ordnance stores for six months ending the 30th September, 1864

The accounts of the ordnance officer has been rendered quarterly to the Auditor for settlement.

I enclose herewith estimates of funds required by the various departments of the military service of the State for the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1865.

I am, Governor, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

WELL DONE.—We are informed that Mrs. Mary Beik and her two daughters, living on Beaver Dam Creek in Union county, made, the past season, by their own work, *five hundred and forty bushels of corn*, besides wheat, peas, potatoes, &c. Mrs. Beik is a widow and lost her two sons in the war. She is aged 50 years, and her daughters about 20 and 24 years. Their crop shows what may be done by industry and energy. All honor to these noble women.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

PARTIES.—Will some of our friends of the Press allow us to express the hope that they will not, until the war is over and our independence achieved, talk or write about parties—the Conservative party, the Confederate party, or the so-called Destructive party.—We are convinced that there are very few persons in North Carolina—very few indeed—who care a button about any mere political party. Loyal people have no wish to build up any party except that of the Confederacy, or to pull down any party except the yankee party. They have no thought about the spoils now. Indeed there are no spoils now. There is not an office within the gift of Legislature or Excutive, State or Confederate, which will pay enough to support its incumbent.—The only effect of office now is, that it may keep its possessor out of the army where he ought to be, and where, let him be assured, the time is coming when he will deplore that he was not, especially if he should ever aspire to any place of honor or profit.

We hope we shall be pardoned for giving expression to what we know to be a common sentiment in this part of the State at least, that the Press particularly can do great good by ignoring party, or vast evil by fanning its flames, especially among the members of the present Legislature, who are expected to act for the good of the State and the Confederacy and the cause, and not for the benefit of any mere political party.—*Fay. Observer.*

CONFEDERATE MONEY.—If the recommendations of the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to finances, are adopted by Congress, the present currency, within six months from this time, will be five or ten times more valuable than it is now; and those who are now squandering Treasury notes by paying extravagant prices for property, and who seem to place so little value upon them, will see their folly and have cause to regret their improvident and unwise conduct. We make no pretensions to being a financier, but we caution the public against spending Confederate notes too freely. If Congress takes the action in regard to limiting the issue of Treasury notes and increasing the taxes, which we think it will take, the time will soon come when all of us will feel the scarcity of money.

[*Charlotte Democrat.*

WANTED,

A GARDENER AND HOUSE GIRL. Apply to
nov 30-d2t* MRS. H. W. MILLER.

FOR RENT.

On THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, I will rent on the premises, my HOUSE AND LOT at Wake Forest College, for the year 1865, to the highest bidder.

The House is brick, with 8 good rooms, and an excellent Kitchen and all necessary out houses.—The lot contains three acres, with a large, rich garden, and a well of pure water.

Possession given January 1st.

SAMUEL S. BIDDLE.
Forestville, N. C., Nov. 30-d7t

WANTED,

To rent for the next year, a GOOD FARM in Rowan, or adjoining counties, sufficient for ten or fifteen hands.

I have for hire on the most reasonable terms for the remainder of this year, and probably the next, FOUR LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN, without children. A good cook, washer and ironer, also a lady's Chamber Servant and two good field hands. Address J. J. K.
Care of Col. T. J. SUMNER,
nov 30-d6t* Company Shops.

LOST,

At the N. C. Railroad Depot, on Sunday night, the 20th inst., a small leather TRUNK, steel frame, the top bent in, marked on the end on a card, Maj. F. George, Whiteville, N. C. It contained the following papers: A memorial of the citizens of Columbus, concerning the Fish Traps in the Big Swamp. Land Warrants in favor of —— McKenzie; one 4 per cent. Certificate to Samuel Floyd, to the amount of $700; one do. to Amy Blackman, to the amount of $200; one do of $100 to Mrs. Blackman.

Any information in regard to it, will be thankfully received and the informer liberally rewarded and no questions asked. Apply or address
YARBOROUGH HOUSE,
nov 30 d2t* Raleigh, N. C.

BEAUTIFUL

BEAUTIFUL

FIGURED

FIGURED

FIGURED

WORSTED GOODS,

WORSTED GOODS.

WORSTED GOODS,

AT KINSEY & WARE'S,

AT KINSEY & WARE'S,

AT KINSEY & WARE'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 30-d4t

INSPECTION NOTICE.

In accordance with Par. II, General Orders No. 81, A. & I. G. O.—current series, all persons in 5th Congressional District between the ages of 17 and 50 years, holding certificates of permanent exemption "by reason of disability, also those assigned to light duty" will report at the following times and places for inspection:

COUNTY.	PLACE.	TIME.
Orange,	Hillsboro',	Dec. 2, 3.
Wake	Raleigh,	" 5, 6, 7.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 9, 10.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 12, 13, 14.
Warren,	Warrenton,	" 16.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 19, 20.

Prompt compliance with the notice is expected, and any person or persons failing to attend, will be subject to arrest by Conscript Guard and forwarded for re-examination by Select Board at Camp Holmes.

Where the party is unable on account of sickness to attend on the days appointed, the attending physician's certificate must be presented, which must contain the exact physical condition of the party—the nature and extent of the disease or wound.
WM. M. SWANN,
nov 30fd12t Capt. & Inspector 5th Dist.

NOTICE.

On the 10th December next, I will rent to the highest bidder, the Plantation on which I now reside, [the former residence of the late John Harp.] Will also hire a NEGRO MAN, a first rate field hand, and a negro woman, an excellent COOK, without children.

Ten bushels Wheat and twenty bushels Oats sowed. Some Hogs and other waste property will be sold.

Any information in regard to the above can be obtained by applying to N. S. Harp or George B. Allen.
nov 29-d5t* OLIVIA L. HOLLAND.

NOTICE! NOTICE!!

I have a good pair of 4 feet BURR STONES, that I will sell for CASH.

Any one wishing to purchase, will apply to me at Warrenton, N. C.
nov 30-d4t* S. W. DOWTIN.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR RENT.

I have in the town of Franklinton, on the Raleigh & Gaston Road, 27 miles from Raleigh, a small HOUSE, with two acres of land attached, with a little outlay can be made quite comfortable for a small family.

The above property I will sell or exchange for a good Cook, boy or girl, or I will exchange it for a good Cook and man.
WM. R. GORDON.
Franklinton, Nov. 28-d2t*

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!

In store and for sale, 28 BBLS. of No. 1 Herrings.
TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
nov 29 d2t Auc. and Com. Merchants.

ONE FINE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS

For sale at
nov 29-d2t TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.

MACHINERY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

On the 15th day of DECEMBER next, at the DEEP RIVER ARMORY, or COTON MILLS, ½ MILE FROM JAMESTOWN DEPOT, we will sell at Public Auction, the following articles of machinery, viz:

TURNING LATHES, DRILL PRESSES, SMOOTHING, SLABBING AND BORING MACHINES, SHAFTING, HANGERS AND PULLEYS, of various sizes and kinds.

A large lot of BELTING, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, and about TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS OF IRON.

The sale will be continued from day to day until the articles are all disposed of. Terms—CASH.
MENDENHALL, JONES & GARDNER.
Greensboro', Nov. 29-d12t

HORSE AND CARRIAGE AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st day of December, we will sell one STALLION, 4 years old last Spring, and well grown, of the *Morgan* stock, and works well in Harness; two Work Horses, and one light open CARRIAGE and Harness, together with other articles.

Also, one family CARRIAGE.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
nov. 26 3t—sat mon wed Auctioneers.

NEW GOODS.

Bleached Shirting,	Gents' Boots,
Unbleached do.	Ladies' Gaiters
White Jackonet,	Merino Shirts,
Brown Holland,	French Silk Cravats,
Ginghams,	Suspenders,
Belt Ribbon,	Tooth Brushes,
Milton Cloth,	Hair Brushes,
Hoop Skirts.	Dressing Combs,
Corsets,	Fine Combs
Ladies Hose,	Pocket Knives,
Misses do.,	Hats, Caps,
Linen Handkerchiefs,	Tobacco,
Spool Thread,	Snuff,
Flax Thread,	Black Pepper,
Needles,	Spice,
Pins,	Brown Sugar,
Buttons,	Crush Sugar,
Thimbles,	Soda,
Knitting Needles,	Copperas,
Stationery,	Flour,
Gun Caps,	Meal, &c., &c.

At corner of Fayetteville and Market Square.
KINSEY & WARE
Raleigh, Nov. 26th, '64.-d6t

WANTED.

I wish to purchase a *SERVANT GIRL*, from 17 to 20 years old, a good Nurse and House servant of a GOOD DISPOSITION, sound and healthy.
Address, THOMAS M. HOLT,
nov 25-d10t* Haw River P. O., N. C.

COTTON YARNS,
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

We will exchange Cotton Yarns for Beeswax, Tallow or Lard, in large or small quantities, on very favorable terms, or pay the highest cash price. Address C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
nov 25-d10t* Graham, N. C.

WANTED TO BUY OR HIRE FOR 1865.

A No. 1 COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, for a small family, and a BOY who has been accustomed to waiting in the house. Must come well recommended. Apply at
nov 23-dtf THIS OFFICE.

HENDERSONVILLE TIMES.

AN EDITOR is wanted in this office. The present Editor desires to retire. This is a good berth for some one who is too feeble to be a soldier, and who desires a situation well guarded against "conscription." The applicant must be of moral habits, educated, and "sound on the goose." Address
WM. L. LOVE,
nov 8-tf Hendersonville, N. C.

NOTICE.

Taken up on or about the 5th day of October last, on the premises of Mrs. A. S. J. Semms, near Black Creek Depot, a SORREL HORSE, about six years old, with a blaze face and three white feet. Said horse is about fifteen hands high, and somewhat saddle marked. He is now in the possession of Capt. A. Barnes, Wilson, N. C. The owner is required to pay all legal charges and take him away.
nov 21-d6t*

LOST, OR MISLAID.

A CONFEDERATE 4 PER CENT. CERTIFICATE for $600, No 2,128. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving it at Tucker, Andrews & Co.
nov 7-d38* T. F. SCOTT.

PLANTATION FOR RENT IN WARREN COUNTY.

MILL-BROOK, the residence of the late Gen. John H. Hawkins, four miles north of Warrenton Depot, will be rented for the ensuing year, to the highest bidder, in the town of Warrenton, on Saturday, 3d day of December next.

The dwelling is commodious, with all necessary out houses, cabins, &c., &c.

The tract contains about 1000 acres, with open land enough to farm with 12 or 15 hands.

This is a rare opportunity for refugees or others to procure a good home for next year.

JAS. A. EGERTON, Guardian
for John H. Hawkins.
nov 9, 1864-dtdec3

COTTON YARNS! COTTON YARNS!!
FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW OR LARD.

I want to purchase a large amount of Beeswax, Tallow and Lard; for which I will exchange "Cotton Yarns" on favorable terms, or I will pay the highest cash price. Address
R. T. BERRY,
nov 19-d12t Graham, N. C.

FOR RENT,
FOR 1865.

A pleasant Family Residence, in this city, situated two hundred yards east of Yarborough Hotel, in a large grove. The Residence contains five rooms; supplied with gas; an excellent kitchen and all necessary outhouses. A large garden, containing nearly an acre of land. Possession given first of January next. Apply to
nov 19-dtf J. KINSEY.

Petersburg Express copy six times and send bill to this office.

TAX IN KIND!

The Assessors for Wake county will be in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans, Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the Soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER,
NATHAN IVEY, } Assessors.
nov 19-dtw&wtd

Standard, Daily Conservative and Daily Progress copy and send bill to Assessors for approval.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

All boxes for Soldiers or Prisoners of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons, will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Asheville.
Dr. W. A. Collett, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro'.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayetteville.
E. Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro'.
Mr. J. A. J. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts. Murfreesboro'.

The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 31, 1864.—d1m

A SITUATION WANTED.

By a young Lady, who has had two years' experience in teaching, in some school or private family as Instructress of Higher English and French. She is particularly desirous of teaching Mathematics, and can furnish the best of references as regards qualifications, position, &c.

Address immediately, stating terms,
Miss A. P.,
nov 19 2taw4t* Enfield, N. C.
Conservative copy 2taw4t.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the taxes for the districts herein named will not be received at the times heretofore advertised, but will be received at the following times, viz:

Swift Creek District,	Monday, Dec. 18, '64.
Panther Branch do	Tuesday, " 19, "
Barney Jones' do	Wednesday, " 20, "
Buckhorn & New Hill do	Thursday, " 21, "
White Oak & Beaver Cr'k,	Friday " 22, "
Crabtree & Cary do	Saturday, " 23, "

The other districts will be received at the times heretofore advertised.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake county.
nov 8-d6t

SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON and after this date, all boxes which are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for the N. C. troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States.

L. F. BATES,
nov 25 d12t Assistant Sup't.

TO BE RENTED FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Will be rented to the highest bidder, on Friday, the Second day of December next, at 11 a. m., all the property of the Roanoke Literary Society, situated in the town of Weldon, which it has been customary hetofore to rent, consisting of Store-Houses, Lodging Rooms, &c. Terms made known on that day.

A. B. PIERCE,
W. T. SLEDGE,
JOS. T. EVANS, } Executive Committee.
Weldon, Nov. 25, '64.—dtd

NEW PUBLICATIONS, BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER, for Southern Schools:
Price per hundred.....$30,00
" " dozen..... 4,50
" " single copy..... 50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, Social Meetings, the Camp, &c:
Price per hundred.....$60 00
" " dozen..... 9,00
" " single copy..... 1,00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, (*in press*).

We can also furnish all MUSIC,
Published in the South.

*** Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to. Address
oct 27 dtf Rev. A. R. RAVEN.

HIDES! HIDES!!

The undersigned returns his acknowledgements for the extensive patronage he has heretofore received at the hands of the people; and earnestly solicits a continuance thereof. Owing to the high prices of oil and tallow, I am compelled to "change my base," and will in future tan all hides for one third; which will be sold at the market price. Tanning done for indigent soldiers free of charge as heretofore, and those able to pay, can get their hides tanned at 50 cents per pound.

All persons who have hides in my yard will be informed when their leather is ready.
J. ROBT. JEFFREYS,
nov 18-tf Pacific P. O., R. & G. R. R.

HILLSBORO', N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SEVENTH ACADEMIC YEAR of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1865.

Applications for appointments must be timed prior to 15th December 1864, about which meet the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. M. GORDON,
oct 1-d4m Superintendent

MASONIC.

THE GRAND LODGE of F. and A. M. of North Carolina, will meet in this City on Monday evening, the 5th of December next, at 7 o'clock, for the transaction of business. Officers of Subordinate Lodges are requested to attend in person or have special delegates appointed, as the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge require. WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1864. 2awtd

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

The Reports of Cases at Law, Argued and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C., June Term, 1864, No. 2, Volume 1, Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. 1; reported by P. H. Winston, Esq.

Price of No. II, $12,50; No. I, $7,50. Orders solicited from the Profession. Those who have already ordered from Mr. W. will remit payment to the subscriber. A. R. RAVEN,
Raleigh, Oct. 27, 1864.—dtf Agent.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY.

The first Session of this Institution will commence the 1st of February, 1865. Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865; about which time the terms will be made known. Address
MAJ. WM. A. BANKS,
oct 24-w&dtf Superintendent.

Also wanted, TWO TEACHERS of military education and a STEWARD in this institution.—Address as above.

WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR RENT.

Will be rented out publicly, to the highest bidder, on the premises, the
WELDON HOTEL AND FURNITURE,
on THURSDAY, the 15th day of DECEMBER next, for the ensuing year. This House is situated in the town of Weldon, Halifax county, N. C., on the left hand side of the Railroad going north, and connected with the depot. It has gas works attached and in good order, and it can accommodate from 150 to 200 persons.

Terms the same as heretofore, which will be made known on the day of rent.

Will be hired out for the ensuing year at the same time and place, five or six negroes.
MRS. CORNELIA W. HAPPER,
Adm'x for Estate of W. W. Happer, Dec'd.
Weldon, N. C., Nov. 8th, 1864.—d18t

FOR SALE.

$13,500 in North Carolina State Bonds—these Bonds were issued for Western North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford, and Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Companies, and most of them authorized before the War.
nov 14-dtf W. H. JONES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that application will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of North Carolina, for an act of Incorporation of the *Confederate Newspaper* Establishment, at Raleigh.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1864.—d30t

FOR SALE.

A TWO HORSE WAGON, and HARNESS both *nearly new*. Price two thousand dollars—Apply to H. A. LONDON,
nov 28-3t* Pittsboro', N. C.

RECRUITS WANTED.

TWENTY young, able-bodied recruits wanted in "Faison's Scouts" to fill up the Company; will operate chiefly on Confederate Point. They will furnish good horses.
Fort Fisher, N. C., October 27.—d26t

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

A MILITARY AND CLASSICAL FINISHING ACADEMY.

The next session will begin at Mebaneaville on the N. C. R. R., Feb. 1st, 1865. While the old course has been retained, extensive additions have been made, with a view to making *good soldiers* as well as good scholars.
Address. COL. WM. BINGHAM,
Superintendent.
nov. 21-40t. Oaks, N. C.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE CONFEDERATE STATES,

is now published by the

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION IN CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE:

For three months.....$ 5
For six months..... 10
For one year..... 20

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

*** All communications should be addressed, Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
nov 1-d2t

POST QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A.
RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 24th, '64.

NOTICE SOLDIERS INVALID CORPS.

It has been decided by Gen. A. R. Lawton, Q. M. Gen.; C. S. A., that soldiers of the Invalid Corps, reporting in accordance with Par. XI, General Orders, No. 34, A. & I. G. O., at the expiration of every two months, to the nearest Post Commandant, to draw pay, commutation, rations, &c., shall receive Government transportation for this purpose. Retired soldiers reporting at this Post can obtain transportation from their homes to Raleigh and return on the order of Col. W. J. CLARKE, Commandant.
W. E. PEIRCE,
nov 25-6t Capt. and P. Q. M.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

We wasted the morning of Tuesday, in attendance upon the House of Commons. To those of us who entertain a recollection of the Legislature in those days when the people of North Carolina selected their Representatives for their wisdom and influence, the present appearance of it is neither a comfort nor a satisfaction.

During our stay in the House, we were favored with the benefit of the discussion which transpired on Mr. Person's resolution. In the progress of his message at the opening of the session, Gov. Vance had used this language: "Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the detention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, while others bear the heat and burden of the day." It was no wonder that the Governor used this language. It turns out from the report of the Conscript Bureau, that there are 14,000 State officers in North Carolina, exempted as such. We believe this report to be correct. If it be not correct, we pray whose fault is it that the honor of North Carolina is not vindicated in the matter?—There is an Adjutant General of North Carolina, and he has a bureau and clerks. How easy would it be for him to keep a record of State officers exempt, so that he might furnish it. If visionary politicians who are everlastingly seeing "the finger of scorn pointed at North Carolina," would indulge occasionally in practical common sense, they might avert the cause of scorn—and save the eloquent ammunition expended in making it diverting. If the Adjutant General's office were what it ought to be, (not the fault of that officer perhaps that it is not,) we should never have a difficulty about whom North Carolina puts into the service, and whom she keeps out.

But Governor Vance's language was not quite definite enough. It is not easy to see what officers there are who are not indispensable. Are they some of those whom he has certified out *as necessary?*—or are they instances of exemption occurring since he ascertained the opinion of the Supreme Court, and refused to certify? He says there are "*quite a number,* not indispensable, who eat the bread of ease and idleness"—lounging, loafing fellows, fat and lazy—while others bear the heat and burden of the day. Who are they? The public wishes to know—and a portion of the Legislature wanted to know. The Governor says he has no sympathy with them—of course he is willing to tell.

Mr. Person offered a resolution of enquiry, respectful in terms, requesting the Governor to communicate, for the information of the House—"who or what class of officers these were who were not indispensable." It might have been supposed that so reasonable an enquiry would have met no opposition; but unfortunately for calm and sensible legislation, there are a class of leaders who fancy that in every thing he does, Mr. Person is *setting a trap.* They watch him with lynx eyes, and no matter how plain or harmless a proposition this gentleman may originate, it is certain to bring to their feet, in rapid succession, Mr. Carter, Mr. Amis, Dr. Grissom, leaders of the last session, and we presume this session; Mr. D. F. Caldwell and General Fowle, will now be added to the list; so that whenever Mr. Person rises to make a suggestion, one may be sure of being regaled with the usual course which the Conservative *cuisine* affords.

Mr. Person's resolution of enquiry of Tuesday, first roused General Fowle. He saw in the bill of Dr. Love to repeal exemptions, a settled purpose to "cast a firebrand to embarrass General Fowle's side of the House." Dr. Love protested that he had no such purpose; and we are sure he did not, for unless he is a much more reckless man than we take him to be, he would hardly venture to throw a spark on the Conservative side of the House, unless at the end of a slow match. The fulminating and combustible material on that side ready for explosion, might well intimidate a prudent man, for the explosion might be embarassing to all sides. We think General Fowle was mistaken. But the General and his fellow-Conservaties found in the resolution a certain disrespect to Gov. Vance which they could not tolerate. It was most logically argued, that the Governor could not set forth "*who,* or *what class,* these officers were," unless he called them by name, or described them as blue-eyed, pug-nosed, four feet six in height; and it was monstrous to make so impertinent a request of "*His Excellency.*" (We were especially struck with the suaviter of General Fowle's "*His Excellency.*") Now let our readers understand—Governor Vance says in his Message that there were a number of State officers who are exempt, but whose official services are not necessary. Members of the Legislature wish to put such in the service, and they propose to ask Governor Vance to inform them *who they are.* Why should he *not* so inform the Legislature? He knows, for he certified them out—and he *only* knows;—why should he not communicate the individuals or the class who he says are "eating the bread of idleness?" If he were to let the Legislature know what he knows, these officers would be conscripted, and some of the old men—farmers and mechanics, who have been already forced out because these easy and idle officers are exempt, could be allowed to return to their homes. But the *crooked* Conservatives are so tender of touching the dainty prerogative of "*His Excellency,*" that they refuse to ask him who he does mean. Nonsense is well defined, "as the sense that differs from our own sense, supposing that we have any." A no less accurate definition might be supplied if some one would word paint the scene in the House of Commons on Tuesday last, on Mr. Person's resolution.

Correction.

In the report, in the *Conservative,* of Tuesday's proceedings, is the paragraph:

Mr. Cobb, of Edgecombe, said he was not in favor of conscribing officers, but there were a great many men exempt, some of whom he thought should do military service.

We are assured by Mr. Cobb, that this statement is an entire misrepresentation of his position; he has always been in favor of conscribing State officers who were not *absolutely necessary* for the maintenance of the State government. He voted against the act of exemption of last session, and before his constituents had maintained the position that all State officers not indispensably necessary to the State government, should be subject to conscription, as other citizens of the State.—He had always opposed the exemption of militia and Home Guard officers and Justices of the Peace under the conscript age.

Legislative Summary.

Not much beyond routine business was done in either House yesterday. To day at 12, m., an election for C. S. Senator has been ordered.

In the *Senate,* Mr. Bryson brought forward some peace resolutions. Hon. E. G. Reade was nominated for Senator.

In the *House,* some interesting resolutions were introduced. The Northampton contested election case was discussed, and Hon. E. G. Reade nominated for Senator.

Yankee Papers.

We return our acknowledgements to Gen. Cox, Gen. Leventhorpe and other friends for copies of late northern papers, among which we find late Norfolk and Newbern issues.—From the Newbern *Times* of November 26th, we copy the following accounts of the destructive fire in that place, which occurred on the night of the 19th instant:

On Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on Middle street, owned by S. Bangert, and lately occupied by Kendall & Co., for an Ice Cream Saloon and Fancy Bakery. The fire was first discovered in the roof, and the house was entered by the 2nd story-window for the purpose, as subsequent relation proved.

The fire spread rapidly, to the right and left, and in an incredibly short space of time, the corner store on Broad and Middle streets, occupied Hulbert, McLean & Co., was wrapped in flames, the stores adjacent on Broad street, lately occupied by Robert Dunn, J. B. Oxley, and John A. Thompson, all deceased, were burned, together with the stores of Messrs. J. N. Allen, John McSorley, and one unoccupied. The fire in this direction was stayed by blowing up one or two buildings before it came to the Medical Purveyors, establishment, which was uninjured.

On Middle street the fire raged fiercely to the south, sweeping the stores of Phair & Farr, J. Lewis, Leopold Bear, J. Murphy, L. Montanus, and John Good, barber. An attempt was here made to stay the further course of the insatiate fire fiend, by blowing up the store formerly occupied by I. Prag, and latterly by Robert McElvey as a country store, while the upper story was used as the military harness shop. But this did not avail; on the fire swept, destroying the dwelling house formerly owned by Mr. Bryan, who was the county clerk of Craven, but is now in Dixie.

Another attempt was made to stay the progress of the flames, by blowing up the store of Richard Berry, which proved successful, but the explosion also tore the adjoining building, occupied by J. J. Schillinger, pretty well to pieces. This explosion also damaged the prospects of some chaps who had found their way into Berry's cellar, in search of wines and liquors. Two of them have since died, as we hear.

The glass was completely blown out of Christ Church, by the force of the explosion. In fact two squares, more or less glass was broken. Mr. Bangert is the heaviest loser, owning many of the stores. Much of the stock was lost, some stolen, and some saved. Many arrests were made of persons whose thievish propensities were made most painfully evident on this occasion. Col. Poor, the Provost Marshal, and his suite, were on the ground, and bagged a large number of light-fingered persons.

Brig. Gen. Palmer and staff were present, and labored with an assiduity of purpose that betokened a determination to subdue the flames, which was successful.

The late sickness has had a tendency to disorganize the fire department, by death and removal, which fact was evident on this occasion. The machines and trucks have now but skeleton companies, which should at once be filled up, a new board of officers chosen, and a steam fire engine purchased, which would be of some practical service, instead of nursing up old hand engines and trucks, and having them continually on the hospital list. Reorganize the Department, and such conflagrations may be of rare occurrence. The handful of firemen which death has spared worked nobly and faithfully, and are entitled to great credit, and their ranks should be filled up.

The loss may be estimated, in round numbers, at not far from $75,000, including the stock burned and stolen.

The same paper contains an alphabetical list of the deaths occurring at Newbern from yellow fever, from the 1st of September to the 26th instant. We have published most of the deaths of the citizens, but the list may probably contain the names of some not heretofore published. The paper is on file in our office, for those who may wish to examine the list.

SALES.—There was sold on the 24th, at Edwards & Co.'s auction room in Salisbury, 130 shares of Western N. C. Railroad stock, at from $138 to $200—hundred dollar shares.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In the report of the proceedings of the Senate on Friday the 25th instant, we doubt not, both yourselves and the country were much surprised at the remarks of the Senator from Duplin, Mr. Ward, in regard to the Superintendent of Common Schools in North Carolina. Mr. Wiley needs no defence, where his efforts and his teachings are known; and all that we desire to lay before the public in this statement, are simple facts, familiar to very many of the first men in the State. The vote of the Legislature has sufficiently endorsed his *intellectual capabilities* for the position he has so long held, with honor to himself, and immense benefit to the Educational interests of the State. Whatever of good the Common School has already accomplished, and whatever it may yet secure when perfected by further legislative enactments, we believe, is mainly due to the comprehensive views of Mr. Wiley, and his untiring zeal and industry in the cause to which all his energies have been devoted.

Historical justice requires that some facts should be laid before the public, evidently unknown to Mr. Ward, and possibly unknown to other friends of education in the State.—In July, 1861, Mr. Wiley called a meeting of the most prominent teachers in the State to devise means for the supply of *School Books* for North Carolina and the Confederate States. This was largely attended, nearly every prominent institution, male and female, being represented. There was much discussion as to the best means of supplying a felt and pressing necessity. Many were in favor of re publishing Northern school books, and advocated their views with great earnestness. Mr. Wiley, with many others, urged the necessity of preparing and publishing our own school books, as essential to the attainment of that independence for which this land is now passing through a baptism of blood. Mr. Wiley's position at the meeting referred to, was, "that to be politically free, we must also be intellectually free, No people can long continue independent who allow any other nation to mould the minds of their children and impress their sentiments and modes of thinking upon the young." All who were present at that meeting will remember his very powerful argument on this subject. We believe it was chiefly due to him that this meeting of teachers, with great unanimity, resolved to encourage in every way in their power the preparation and publication of a home school literature.

At a meeting of the Educational Association of North Carolina in the fall of the same year, 1861, the supply of school books again came under consideration. If we remember rightly, Mr. Wiley was Chairman of the committee, and introduced resolutions repudiating in the most emphatic language the re-publication and use of foreign school books, and pledging the Association to use books of home production in preference to any and all others. Of these resolutions Mr. Wiley was the most strenuous advocate. At every subsequent meeting of the Association the same sentiments have been reiterated. It has been only about three weeks since we listened to a most able and instructive address from him at the late meeting of the Association in Charlotte. Had Mr. Ward or any other friend of education listened to the sentiments of lofty christian patriotism which fell from his lips on that occasion, he would never again have doubted his zeal and devotion to the highest interests of North Carolina and the whole Confederacy—educational, social and moral.

But it is not in our own State alone that Mr. Wiley's zeal in the cause of education is felt and acknowledged. At the first meeting of the Educational Association of the Confederate States, (called at the suggestion of Mr. W.,) held in Columbia S. C. in May 1863, it was freely acknowledged by gentlemen from all the States represented in that large assembly, that North Carolina had outstripped all her sister States in her educational facilities, and in her efforts to meet the wants of our schools. We were proud to number ourselves among her representatives on the floor of that assembly, while we listened to the encomiums heaped upon her—upon her schools—upon her Superintendent of Common Schools, and upon the efforts of her teachers to supply a home school literature.

We believe it is due to the assurances given by the Educational Association of North Carolina to use books of home production in preference to all others, that we have *more books,* by our own authors, now published and in use in the school of this and other States, than all the other States in the Confederacy. Now we assert, and we believe the facts stated above will sustain the assertion, that to Mr. Wiley we are chiefly indebted for the impetus that has been given to the production and publication of school books, adapted in their style and teachings to our children. He has not *prepared books himself,* and for very obvious reasons. It does not comfort with that gentleman's views of propriety to become the author and proprietor of books to be used in the schools over which he presides. We doubt not, in these days when most men are so greedy after gain, he might have greatly added to his income by pursuing a different course. But he has seen fit to let those who have long experience in teaching prepare suitable books, and those whose legitimate business it is, become their publishers.

We might speak of the efforts of Mr. Wiley for the last two or three years, to perfect the Common School system, by the establishment of schools of a higher grade, with special reference to the education for teachers of disabled soldiers, and the children of deceased and disabled soldiers, together with such others as are found worthy of a better education than can now be obtained in the Common Schools. But our limits will not permit.

Mr. Wiley's circulars have been numerous, and we defy any man to point to one solitary sentence that has ever appeared in them, that does not breathe a true and lofty patriotism. It would require too much of your space, Messrs. Editors, to do them justice. We will only refer to the circular issued while Stanly was the Yankee military Governor of North Carolina. In that excellent document it was urged that in the districts trampled upon by the insolent foe, the children should be taught to despise the despoilers of their homes, and prepared to continue with undying zeal the battle begun by their fathers, and that the tyrants be made to see that in the very districts over which they temporarily lorded it, the seeds of everlasting rebellion were being constanly sown in the infantile heart and mind. We regret that we have not the paper before us, and cannot give the exact words. A copy of this circular was sent to Stanly. From its sentiments he no doubt saw how hopeless was the task of bringing a State under his rule, where the hearts of the children were moulded and fashioned by such teachings.

We did not intend troubling you, Messrs. Editor, with so long an article, and yet justice would not permit us to say less. With Mr Ward we have no controversy. Neither are we the apologists or defenders of Mr. Wiley. His acts are before the State and the world. The Common School system owes all its present efficiency to his zeal and fidelity as a public officer. In his re-election, with such remarkable unanimity, we think the Legislature has done honor to itself, while it has put the broad seal of its approval upon one of its most faithful servants. JUSTICE.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30th, 1864.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Pritchard of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Bryson, of Macon, introduced a series of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved by the General Aesembly of the State of North Carolina, as follows:

1st, That, three persons be elected by the House of Commons, and two by the Senate, to act as Commissioners, to represent the State of North Carolina in a general meeting of delegates, representing the States composing the Southern Confederacy and the United States of America; to treat and agree upon the terms and condition on which a just, and honorable, and a lasting peace may be concluded between the two governments.

2d, That the Governor of this State be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Governor of each of the States of the Southern Confederacy, with the request that it be laid before the Legislature of each of said States, if the same be in session; and if the Legislature be not in session, that it be convoked, without delay, to consider the proposition.

3d, That whenever any five of the States of the Southern Confederacy shall appoint delegates to represent them, in the proposed general meeting, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to notify the Presedent of the Confederate States thereof, and request him to inform the President of the United States of the same, and to request that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of each of the States, composing the United States, to be laid before the several Legislatures.

4th. That if a treaty be agreed upon by the delegates from the States, composing the two Governments, it shall be the duty of some person or persons, to be selected by the delegates from the States of the Southern Confederacy, to place the same in the hands of the President of the Confederate States, that it may be laid before the Senate of the Confederate States for its ratification or rejection.

The Joint Select Committee on public printing, reported a bill, providing that just compensation, to be ascertained by conference between the Auditor and a practical printer, be allowed the State Printer.

Resolutions were offered by Mr. Horton of Watauga, providing that members of the General Assembly, shall receive soldiers pay, etc., were on their second reading voted down.

A FACETIUS EPISODE.

Prior to the above result, Mr. Horton spoke in favor of his resolutions, setting forth the exorbitant nature of charges now-a-days, the expenses thereby incurred by members and the consequent heavy tax imposed on the State Treasury. To lessen these burdens was the object of his resolutions, and to promote their favourable reception he would instance some by the terrific charges now made, which he proceeded to do, by stating that the washing of an ordinarily soiled shirit, cost three dollars and-a-half, and, if very black, five dollars; and that only that very morning he had paid a barber the sum of three dollars for pulling him by the nose. (Laughter.)

The resolutions reported by the military Committee as a substitute for those introduced by Mr. Odom, being then before the Senate, Mr. Odom proceeded at some length to insist strenuously on the adoption of his resolutions in preference to the substitute proposed, and to review them one by one. We were all, Mr. O. continued, in the same boat now. We must sink or swin together. It was time every effort was made to gain our independence, and he could not see what objection there could be either to saying we were willing to furnish our full share of slave labour, or to supplying with slaves the places of those white men heretofore employed in the rear, that they might be sent with muskets to the front. It was not against taking negroes he objected, but to their emancipation for services rendered. They were not fit for freedom, but he was willing to send them to the Government to aid as labourers in efforts to avert from us a fate that if we were conquered, would make us resemble the Saxons after their subjugaton by the Normans.

Mr. Pool thought the subject in these resolutions was one that must be met. Some position must be taken. It was important now, and would perhaps ere long rise into greater; and to attain some decisive action in the matter, he would move an amendment to the substiute proposed by the committee, and moved also that his amendment be printed.

Mr. Dick said the question here involved—our right to negro property—was the same whose maintenance had led to the dissolution of the old Government. The South had withdrawn, rather than submit to have this authority taken from her, and he was not willing now to admit that the States must give it up. He was willing the slaves of North Carolina should yield their labor to the Government in fair proportion to other States, but did not admit the Confederate authorities had any constitutional right to impose that labor. He knew how this matter of impressment would be managed, and that was in the way the conscript act had been executed, to oppress North Carolina and strip her from the water to the mountains. There should be no impressment with State consent, and he would have it said plainly, that the State, while she would surrender her negroes to act as cooks, teamsters, pioneers, and the like, would not consent they should be employed as soldiers. To afford the matter that consideration that was its due, he would move that the amendment to the substitute be referred to a Select Joint Committe of seven, three from the Senate and four from the House. So ordered on the part of the Senate.

The House engrossed bill for the relief of Sardis Accademy, was taken up and, under a suspension of the rules, read three times and passed.

On motion, the Senate, the House concurring, agreed to go into an election for C. S. Senator on to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Hon. E. G. Reade being put in nomination in the Senate.

The House, disagreeing to Senate proposition to the appointment of a Select Joint Committee of seven, (Mr. Dick's motion) the resolutions to be referred, were laid over, to come up in their regular order.

A message from the House was received, praying the concurrence of the Senate in the appointment of a Select Joint Committee on Confederate Relations. Concurred in, and Messrs. Pool, Hall and Wright appointed Senate branch of said committee; to which were referred the resolutions and amendments as to slave labor, previously discussed. The Senate then went into joint election for Secretary of State; and after having several ballots with no result, adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, moved that it be referred to a committee, to decide whether Mr. Rogers of Northampton, was entitled to the second seat in the House for that county.

Mr. Calvert had supposed that the fact of another gentleman having a certificate, was well known at the time he was qualified.

Mr. Henry of Bertie, stated that this matter was already before a standing committee, and had not been acted on from the absence of one of the contestants.

Mr. Sepherd said his purpose was to ascertain the sense of the House, as to which of these parties was, *prima facie,* entitled to the seat.

Mr. Fowle of Wake, thought this had already been settled, *prima facie,* in favour of Mr. Calvert. A decision by the Clerk of the House, prior to final adjudication, was sufficient, as had been decided in the great New Jersey case in the old Congress. Twice this matter had been decided, gentlemen from both sides of the House having assisted the Clerk, to arrive at his decision.

Mr. Shepherd had no personal interest in the matter, only desired the rules of the House should be ascertained.

Mr. Phillips of Orange, moved the resolution be laid on the table. So ordered—yeas 68, nays 40.

Mr. Gaissom, from the Military Committee, reported a bill to exempt from Home Guard duty, one miller in each county, recommending its passage. Also, a resolution asking the repeal of the law authorizing the removal of the Senior Reserves from the State, with the statement, that, though the Committee favor the proposed measure, they believe the Confederate authorities would disregard such remonstrance, and begged to be excused from its further consideration.

Mr. Phillips of Orange, introduced resolutions protesting against impressment as unjust and unconstitutional. Ordered to be printed and made the special order for Tuesday next at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Mr. Amis of Granville, to procure the release of certain infirm citizens of North Carolina held to military service at Wilmington. Agreed to.

Mr. Herbert of Cherokee, setting forth the annoyance of Provost Guards, and requesting their abolition. Agreed to.

Mr. Best of Greene, asking an investigation of certain election frauds in Lenoir county, by the land and naval forces of the Confederate States. Agreed to.

Mr. Headen, as to the expediency of exempting the property of soldiers from taxation. Agreed to.

Mr. Sharp, to make horse stealing and house breaking in the day time, capital felonies, and to outlaw deserters. Agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Carter introduced a bill in relation to alimony.

Mr. Reinhardt of Catawba, to increase the punishment for horse stealing to death for the second offence.

Mr. George of Columbus, to repeal an act prohibiting fish traps in the Big Swamp.

Mr. Shepherd of Cumberland, to incorporate the *Confederate* Joint Stock Publishing Company.

The bill to incorporate the Bingham School, being before the House, Mr. Phillips objected to the proposed amendment of the committee, which would subject the property of the corporation to taxation.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, supported the Committee, declaring that it was becoming a serious burden to the State to have so many institutions exempt from taxation; there being as high as $10,000,000 worth of property so favored.

Mr. Carter followed on the same side, and the bill as amended, passed.

A bill to aid the Florence and Fayetteville R. R. Company, was lost on second reading—yeas 10, nays 95.

The House refused to concur in the proposed committee of seven, but on motion of Mr. Fowle, proposed a Joint Standing Committee on Confederate relations; to which the Senate acceded.

A bill to reclaim Swamp Lands, was rejected; and the following bills read a first time: To authorize the issue of certain coupon bonds; to incorporate the Orphan Educational Association, and to relieve North Carolina prisoners of war.

Bills to incorporate the N. C. Company of Chemists, and to authorize twenty-one Magistrates in Wake to transact county business, passed their second reading. As also resolutions in favor of A. D. McBryde, Sheriff of Watauga county, and D. M. Rea tax collector of Madison.

A bill to charter the Ocknock Iron Co., passed, and after several unsuccessful efforts to elect a Secretary of State, the House adjourned.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. L. S. BAKER.—Gen. L. S. Baker, commanding this military division, by invitation of Gen. Bragg, left for Georgia on Saturday night, where he will be put at the head of an important command. We esteem this as the highest compliment that could be paid to Gen. Baker. It may not be generally known that nearly two years ago he had his right arm broken by a minnie ball while in action in Gen. Lee's army. A desire to save the arm prevented amputation, but to no purpose. Resection followed, by which two inches of the bone above the elbow was removed, and still to no purpose. The arm is hopelessly lost, and is now carried in a sling, a useless, lifeless appendage, but involving too much danger of his life to take it off, in consequence of his shattered physical condition. But his spirit, his daring and his dash are as strong as ever, as may have been witnessed in his gallant defence of Plymouth, with a mere handful of men, for three days—a defence which has elicited the warmest expressions from Gen. Lee and President Davis. And now Gen. Bragg, who thoroughly knows the material of which Gen. Baker is made, calls him, a cripple and invalid as he is, where fighting qualities of the first order will tell.—Our State will hear from her son Baker and his North Carolina boys.

Brig.-Gen. Leventhorpe has assumed temporary command of this district during Gen. Baker's absence. If the Yankees desire to test Gen. L.'s ability and pluck again, now is their time.—*Goldsboro' State Journal.*

[*We* have not heretofore alluded to the departure of Gen. Baker, because we were especially requested not to do so.—EDS. CONFEDERATE.]

No News.

We received yesterday no papers from Richmond, or Augusta—consequently we are without news from either quarter to present to our readers.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

No telegraphic dispatches received to-night from any quarter.

Confederate States Congress.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1864.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Hoge.

Mr. Lyon, of Alabama, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the "Foreign Commerce" bill. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill exempting from taxation capital consisting of bonds and certificates issued by the Confederate States. Ordered to be printed.

Also, a bill to exempt from taxation loans made on hypothecation of non-taxable bonds. Ordered to be printed.

The House took up, resumed the consideration of, and passed, a bill to define and punish conspiracy against the Confederate States.

The bill provides that if two or more persons within any State or territory of the Confederate States shall conspire, with intent to injure the Confederate States, to subvert, overturn or destroy by force, the execution of any law of the Confederate States, or to destroy any property of the Confederate States, or delay transportation of the army, and such like offences, the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned, with or without labor, not exceeding five years.

Mr. Russell, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the act concerning the emoluments and pay of the clerk of the District Court of the Confederate States of America for the Eastern District of Virginia.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the House resolved itself into secret session; and having re-opened, adjourned.

THIRTY-FOURTH N. C. REGT,
Sept. 3d, 1864.

Some time in the spring of 1863, J. L. McDowell of Rutherford county, N. C., Lt. Col. of the 34th N. C. Regiment, applied for a 30 days' "leave of absence" to visit his home in North Carolina, to attend to some business pertaining to the settlement of an estate in which he was interested. He received however a leave of only 20 days. Nevertheless, he concluded to go and do the best he could, but told me before starting that he knew it would be next to impossible for him to succeed in finishing his business in so short a time, and asked me what he should do—whether or not he should resign? I advised him to try and finish his business and return if possible in the time specified, to which he agreed. But after going home he found this would be impossible; whereupon he tendered his resignation at once, hoping to hear of its acceptance ere his leave had expired. But this was returned "disapproved;" saying that his resignation could not be forwarded unless the applicant was present with his command. Here his time had expired, and I was instructed to notify him that if he did not return within 15 days, that he would be dropped from the roll of officers; which notification he did not receive in time to avoid its penalty. He therefore agreed to abide the consequences, and in due time his name was erased from the roll of officers, and consequently he became a citizen.

Although it is not to vindicate his course here that I make this explanation, but this was in a measure voluntary on his part, claiming as remuneration the privilege of protecting and providing for his family. But in the very face of his being a citizen he was not treated as such, but reported to Col. Mallett as an absentee, who was instructed to have him arrested and sent back to his command; but by what authority I am not able to say. Col. McDowell however returned to his command and claimed the rightful privilege of an investigation by a Board of Inquiry, but was denied even the privilege of a hearing, and was unceremoniously assigned to duty in a company in his Regiment, where he has been faithfully discharging his whole duty ever since, and without any effort to vindicate himself. He enjoys the sympathies and high compliments of both comrades and commanders, all of whom I have no doubt would this day be most happy to see him restored to his former position and trust, knowing that his misfortune was altogether the fruits of ill-fated circumstances, and not from any want of noble principles. And I myself, seeing a meek and patient spirit unwilling to attempt to justify itself before the world, have written this simple statement of facts, believing it to be but justice to the innocent and setting right before an inquisitive world, the character of a true and worthy patriot; hoping at the same time to satisfy the anxiety of many friends.

Respectfully
(Signed) WM. LEE LOURANCE,
Colonel 34th N. C. Troops.

The *Conservative* learns that Washington C. Kerr, Professor of Chemistry and Geology, in Davidson College, has been appointed by Gov. Vance State Geolgist, in the place of Dr. E. Emmons, deceased. Mr. Kerr is an enthusiastic and accomplished geologist, and we rejoice to see that a native North Carolinian, educated at our University, has undertaken a duty so responsible and honorable, as that of developing the rich resources of the State.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BANK NOTE BUYERS.

I see the papers are filled with advertisements to buy Bank Notes. Now I have some, on all the Banks, and I am willing to sell them—but I must have gold for them—dollar for dollar. That is what they call for—that is what they are worth, and that is what they will bring. So you Brokers and Speculators can't come it over me, by offering three and a half or four for one.

Let me advise all who hold Bank Notes, to do as I have done—refuse to sell, except it be for their full value, in gold, or for Confederate money equal in value to what these *Sharks* estimate it at. Believe me, in less than three months, Bank Notes and Confederate money will be very nearly, if not quite, gold equivalents.

dec 1-d1t* DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR.